

REMARKS

This Response is responsive to the Final Office Action mailed February 17, 2009 ("Office Action").

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

Claims 17, 20, 21, and 23-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stevens (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0155329) in view of Monzyk et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,503,298).

Claim 17 of the present invention discloses a method for generating a hydrogen-rich reformat, the method comprising the steps of reacting a hydrocarbon fuel in a catalyst bed comprising a reforming catalyst and carbon dioxide fixing material to produce a reformat comprising hydrogen and carbon dioxide, the carbon dioxide fixing material fixing at least a portion of the carbon dioxide in the reformat to produce an intermediate reformat; removing hydrogen from the intermediate reformat by flowing the intermediate reformat through a first purification bed comprising a hydrogen fixing material to produce a hydrogen-depleted gas and fixed hydrogen; and releasing the fixed hydrogen from the first purification bed to produce a hydrogen-rich gas.

According to the Examiner, Stevens discloses a method for generating a hydrogen-rich reformat (Office Action, p. 2). According to the Examiner, Monzyk discloses a preferable hydrogen purification unit that can be used downstream of a reformer and used to produce hydrogen for a fuel cell (Office Action, p. 4).

According to the Examiner, Monzyk teaches the process as an efficient and preferable way of purifying hydrogen and Stevens discloses the preference for high purity hydrogen for the efficient operation of a fuel cell and lower cost. As such, according to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the hydrogen purification process of Monzyk to

the hydrogen generating process of Stevens in order to provide high purity hydrogen in an efficient way for uses such as in fuel cells.

Applicants respectfully disagree. In the Background of the Invention section Stevens states that "higher hydrogen purity improves fuel cell efficiency and cost For these and other applications, an improved steam reforming process capable of providing a high hydrogen, low carbon monoxide, low carbon dioxide reformat is greatly desired." (Paragraph 0006). In the Summary of the Invention, Stevens then discloses "a method for converting hydrocarbon fuel to hydrogen rich gas" (Paragraph 0007). The hydrogen rich gas of Stevens "is suitable for use in a fuel cell" (Paragraph 0007). As a result, Applicants respectfully assert that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation in Stevens that would have lead one of ordinary skill to combine the Stevens and Monzyk teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. Stevens discloses a purified hydrogen stream (Paragraphs 0030 and 0034); therefore, Stevens would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the purification teachings of Monzyk with Stevens. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection of claim 17 and claims 20, 21, and 23-30 which depend from claim 17 is respectfully requested.

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stevens (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0155329) in view of Monzyk et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,503,298), as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Golben (U.S. Patent No. 5,250,368).

Claim 18 is believed to be in condition for allowance by virtue of its dependency from claim 17. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection of claim 18.

Claim 19 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stevens (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0155329) in view of Monzyk et al. (U.S.

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Patent No. 6,503,298), as applied to claim 17 above, and further evidenced by Heung (U.S. Patent No. 5,958,098).

Claim 19 is believed to be in condition for allowance by virtue of its dependency from claim 17. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection of claim 19.

Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stevens (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0155329) in view of Monzyk et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,503,298), as applied to claim 17 above, and further evidenced by Schiodt et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0055560).

Claim 22 is believed to be in condition for allowance by virtue of its dependency from claim 17. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection of claim 22.

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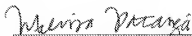
Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection are believed to have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicants believe that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,



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